

ADDITIONAL FROM SOUTH AMERICA

...appointed all are present, provided with
they are like to need on their march. They
commanded by a sergeant, who leads them
in *instruccao*, or field of instruction. No one
himself, no one hides himself, no one de-
one of those designated be at the time ab-
tified that he had been arrested, he

at different times and at different fields of
over 30,000 men of the three arms have, since
assembled; these, as soon as they were dis-
turned to their homes and were replaced by
one of the infantry and cavalry is sufficient
is also that of the artillery, since the in-
struction them by the Brazilian instructors has

supplied with everything that can tend to stable. Its *personnel* is calm, strong, intelligently brave; its *material* more than sufficient to equip and sustain the number of men under arms as the regular troops they have a national militia, and a body of reserve. These are im- buck upon, in case of necessity.

parlaments, at the public expense. The most important part of the education of the youth, is recommended to the care and attention of the clergy. It is of rare occurrence to meet a Paragon who knows how to read and write. In the University Academy there is a chair of Latin and Philosophy.

RELIGION.

Religion is not ostensibly permitted, but no one is troubled on account of his particular faith. The religion of the country is the Roman Catholic.

of the public revenue proceeding from the
is, is exclusively devoted to the building of
to ecclesiastical benefices.

tion while the civil relations are not at all complicated. The legislation, however, the progress of national necessity; what is required is the creation of law and the place of force and despotism.

On June 1844, assembled at the termination of the consulate, passed a law which may be considered as being virtually the political constitution. It regulated the scope and power of the authorities, separated, divided, and set off its particular attributes, fixed the principles which

and embodied and concentrated the ex-
perience of a President. It established principles of
justice.
Trade is prohibited, and the children born of
it.
COMMERCE.
During the present century, the movement
has annually kept in circulation one and a half
millions of dollars, employed one hundred and fifty ves-
sels, and gave occupation to thousands of
the cutting of trees and the tilling of the
soil.

then thought of cotton, brandy, sweet-indigo, gum, skins, &c., &c. All these paralyzed in the first place, by the power and afterwards by that of the Governor, its first failure, the commerce of the country to attain to new life and vigor, through liberty and security so indispensable to its growth.

The repeated blockading of our ports by the British, who would no longer venture on a perilous speculations.

Our custom house is at Assumption. There

AND HABITS OF THE PARAGUAYANS. .
It to make a Paraguayan abandon that
love and distrust with which he treats with
tion they have for the arts and sciences is
a quiet, peaceable nature, and friends of
be seen from their attitude in all the
and troubles which have taken place since

any part of the nation has not indulged in
ly common to that portion of most of the
n States, to create and destroy govern-
t consulting the body of the nation. On
they convoked a general congress, con-
over hundred citizen freeholders, to elect
ernment.

nationality is fixed and regulated among
ans; and this Congress, in the first place,
the feasible obligation of ourselves

certain outward oddness and simplicity of their own; they never shake hands with another when they meet or take leave. Adding their apparent indifference, they are to the most susceptible and sensitive people when foreign superiority are concerned. Their feelings are affected by shouts and cries; their countenances flushed by any apparent emotion, is ever immoderate.

ayan readily yields obedience to his superiors are his own fellow citizens, but he is inclined to resist and to hate everything that is the character of foreign rule or authority. Adding, we must not forget the gentler sex. A female is handsome, amiable, kind—full of attentions and care upon those she loves, and entirely devoted to assuaging the troubles that beset the life of man. There can sympathize with an unfortunate, as a woman female. Naturally charitable and

is admirably calculated to shed happiness on her, without any seeming effort. Honesty and principle, she makes a good wife and mother.

communication with other nations has been more, physical and intellectual, of the people in an incredible degree. Wealth and education a new and most promising start, and government of Paraguay has entered into the neighboring governments, it will be very and accurately to examine into and natural wealth of the country, and seek the greatest possible benefit therefrom. The government of Paraguay still continues to main-

the public and individual liberty, to country, agriculture, and commerce, so frustrated and injured by the policy of Rosas, the interest of public instruction and education has yet to see where this onward march will lead.

As the government of Paraguay are not likely to have reason to expect. The number of employees is great, but their emolument, either because the every day expenses of the government are considerable, or because each citizen

Journal gives no political news of interest,

February the new President, Don Francisco, inaugurated into office, before a number of the inhabitants of San Salvador. That ceremony with the greatest enthusiasm and joy, he nominated, for Minister of State Affairs, D. Enrique Iloyos, and F. Montalvo, and the people had the utmost confidence in him.

Assembly of the State of San Salvador began on the 26th of January. The President called all the authorities and the clergy, the operations.

The *Guatemala* gives no interesting news. It is completely restored at Santa Cruz, where the defeated, on the 29th of February, by the Government.

The French Charge d' Affaires near that republic,

from St. Thomas to Guatemala, where ~~he~~
arrive in two or three days.

Part Calendar—This Day.
Circuit—Nos. 233, 290, 340, 342,
350, 351, 352, 354, 356, 354, 367, 346, 117.
—Adjourned to Saturday.
Court (Fifth class)—Nos. 10, 13, 15,
21, 22, 23.
—Part I.—Nos. 151, 153, 267, 289, 307,
323, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339.

8, 310, 320, 332, 334, 336, 340, 342, 344,
3, 354, 356.
ENGINEER.—Murder trials.
LET (Two branches).—Nos. 48, 68, 91,
68, 94, 117, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131,
57, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147,
54 155, 156, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165,
Mall for Europe.
NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.
Small steamship Canada, (Capt. Stone, will
sail on Wednesday next, for Halifax and Liver-
pool. European mails to go by her will close in this
city at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The
WEEKLY HERALD, printed in French and
English, is published at ten o'clock to-morrow

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